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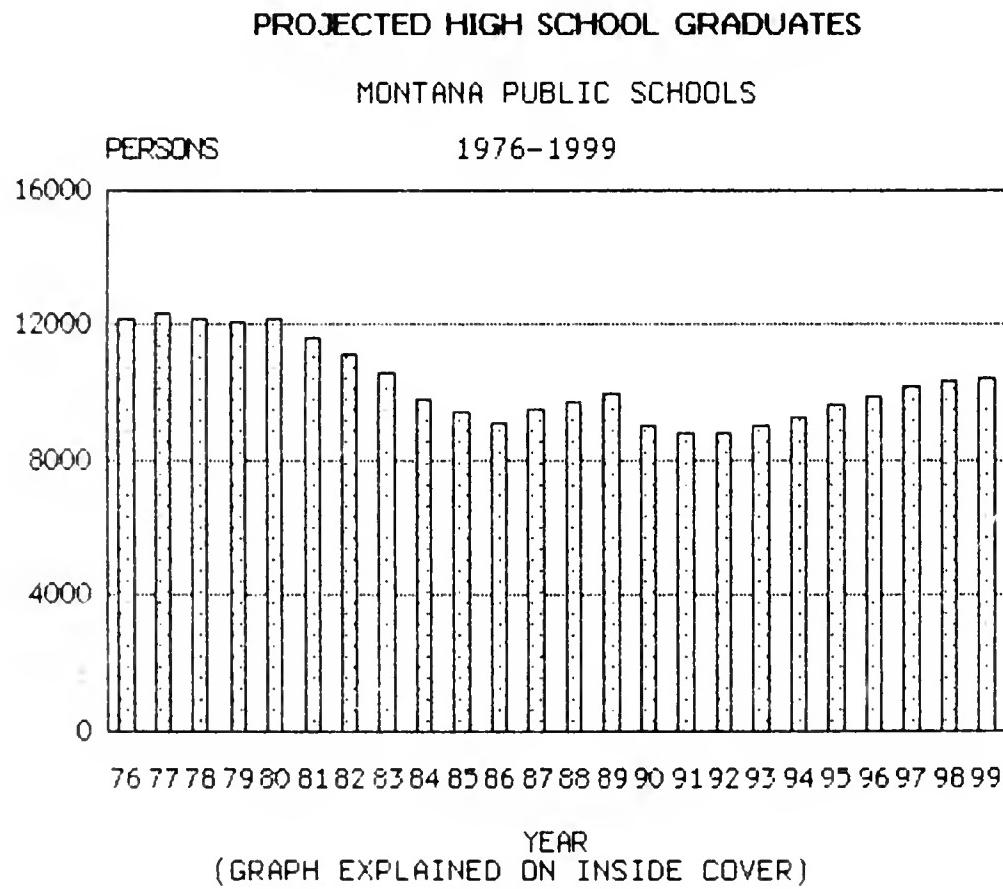
Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter 1984

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PROJECTED HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The graph illustrates the expected overall decline in Montana high school graduates. The peak year is 1977 with 12,328 graduates and the low year is 1991 with 8,742 graduates. The forecast for Montana appears to be a larger percentage decline in graduates than the national average for the 1980's and about the same upward trend as the United States during the 1990's. The percentage change between 1981 graduates and 1986 graduates has Montana with a 22% decline and a nationwide decline of 14%. In comparing 1981 graduates with 1992 graduates, the percentage change shows -25% for Montana and -22% for the United States.

The information for this graph was obtained from the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education in Boulder, Colorado.



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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2ND. QTR. 1984

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

David E. Wanzenried, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 14 - Number 2
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
9. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The SMSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
10. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
 (In Thousands)

	JUNE 1984 <u>Prelim</u>	MAY 1984 <u>Revised</u>	APRIL 1984 <u>Revised</u>	JUNE 1983 <u>Revised</u>
Civilian Labor Force	417.4	406.8	403.5	409.8
Employment	385.0	377.3	368.4	374.4
Unemployment	32.4	29.5	30.3	35.4
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%	8.6%

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

STATEWIDE

In June, non-agriculture wage and salary employment gained about 1,700 workers over May's employment level. This gain is less than in the past few years but many of the seasonal education lay-offs occurred in June this year rather than in July. Industries having improved employment in June included construction, oil and gas exploration, retail trade, and services. Most of the added workers relate to seasonal patterns.

Plans for two more gold-silver mines were announced - one near Libby that would go under the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness and the other would be located north of Boulder with an open pit operation. The mine near Boulder is located in a long abandoned mining district while the proposed Noxon mine would be operated by a mining firm that has already established a similar underground mine in the area.

About 1.2 billion board feet of timber was cut on federal, state, and private land in Montana last year, representing a 50 percent increase over 1982. More timber came off Montana's national forest land last year than at any time in the past decade. The Forest Service believes the future will hold a great dependency on national forest timber harvesting, even though harvesting from private lands is known to be cheaper than from federal lands.

Electric power plant construction at Colstrip has scheduled a nine month delay. Among the reasons given were cash-flow problems, power lines to the Pacific Northwest that won't be completed until late 1985, and power surplus. At least 300 workers will be laid off at the construction site. In a related electric power study, Bonneville Power Administration reduced the electric annual growth forecast to 2.25 percent through 1991, down from 2.57 percent forecast a year ago.

Registrations through June at the State's twelve major tourist attractions indicate tourism travel at the same level as last year. A statewide decline in Canadian visitors is being noticed because of the high discount rate to the Canadian money. Considering the tourist

volume remains as strong as last year with fewer Canadian visitors, this indicates that travelers from other states must be increasing or that more Montanans are vacationing in the state.

In June, a survey of Montanans indicated a slight drop in confidence of the nation's and state's economic recovery. The percentage of persons who are optimistic about the state's short-term economic prospects dropped 41 percent in June from 49 percent in December.

New auto registrations for the first six months of the year have also shown a decline with a four percent drop in new car registrations from 1983's figure. New truck registrations are down three percent for the same time period.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

A local firm that develops, manufactures, and sells video image processing equipment has been acquired by a major electronics firm. The Economic Growth Council (EGC) helped the local company in their start-up in 1978, and the recent procurement is one of the foremost goals of the Great Falls Economic Growth Council - to draw the financial capabilities and resources of a national organization to Great Falls.

The Great Falls foreign trade zone got its first tenant in April that will distribute Asian built motorcycles to dealers. Representatives made a recent trip to a Canadian trade fair that produced seven potential customers for the trade zone, and talks have started with two manufacturers in Lethbridge.

A total of about 60 jobs will be eliminated in seven Montana banks, with 20 of the reduction occurring in Great Falls. Employees affected by the change hold mostly clerical jobs but two or three officers in Great Falls will also lose their jobs when the banks consolidate much of its account operations to Billings.

The Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce launched a program to help visitors from Canada deal with the difference in currency values of their country and the United States. Over 70 businesses are offering a free gift, discounts, or free service to Canadian visitors that obtain a special card. Participating hotels and motels are offering discounts from 10 percent to 25 percent on rooms.

Now that a \$14 million flood control dike has been completed in West Great Falls, city officials are able to approve building permits in the area. Also, city approved and moved into the financial stage of planning, is a 24-unit condominium located near Columbus hospital. Construction began on the \$1.3 million addition to the C. M. Russell Museum. Several more highway construction contracts were awarded to Great Falls firms; however, most of the work is in the western part of the state.

BILLINGS SMSA

The long-awaited Billings Heights annexation occurred in early July, increasing the city population by about 5,100. The growth was generated by the planned \$9 million city sewer project for the Heights,

as annexation was required to receive city sewer service. The EPA will assist on some of the sewer lines cost.

Meat packing is expanding to the resumption of hog slaughtering of Montana pigs. This will be the only major consumption of live hogs in Montana, with 3,000 to 6,000 head a week being delivered.

In Billings and the metro area, housing building permits recorded in the first six months of 1984 are at about the same pace as last year. Commercial development measured in value of permits indicates nearly \$9.7 million through June, which is only \$500,000 less than last year. Among the newly announced construction projects is a \$2 million project to remodel a building that will be centered around the specific needs for the 1980's businesswomen. The ground floor will be occupied by an exclusive women's health club. School bonds were defeated in a June vote that included a \$6.4 million bond for two new elementary schools and land purchase for a new high school.

A proposed \$4.2 million office and 120-room motel complex at the edge of the airport was approved by the city council. Developers hope to start construction late in August. Two nursing home projects in Billings and Roundup were approved by the state officials. At the same time the state rejected two other competing applications for nursing homes. The Billings nursing home project to be built is an 80-bed addition that will cost \$2.1 million.

The Beartooth Mountains near Red Lodge will be explored this summer by seismograph lines. Readings from sound waves will determine if underground geological formations contain the potential to hold oil and gas. Helicopters will do much of the equipment hauling.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LMA

Market conditions for lumber mills products has weakened, resulting in some temporary lay offs and reduced hours. A major lumber mill near Libby has declined to a four day workweek. Other mills have closed down for several weeks to keep inventory from building up. The slack in activity is occurring during what is normally one of the busiest times of the year for lumber manufacturers.

A proposed ski resort near Libby has been rejected by the Forest Service. All the ski lifts and ski runs would be on national forest land. A ski resort near Whitefish is scheduling ski facilities and housing expansion this summer.

Motel and hotel development continues in nearly all the large cities in the region. In Kalispell a new resort and convention complex opened at the end of June.

In Polson, an electronics firm has been adding a few workers each week, and a metal fabricating plant added employees in June. A new company owned by the Blackfeet Tribe will begin manufacturing electronic components for a major computer firm. The company will start with three employees, but expects up to ten workers in six months. A log home builder in Hamilton has managed to add more workers as the orders increased.

Medical facilities lead the new construction, with a \$10 million hospital in Missoula and a \$300,000 outpatient surgical center for Kalispell. In Missoula, a 53-unit luxury townhouse development will complete nine units this summer. A new school is being constructed in St. Ignatius and a new bowling alley is under way in Whitefish.

An estimated 375 jobs will be created when a silver-copper mine opens in about five years near Noxon, which is close to Libby. Developers estimate it will require two and a half years of study by the State and Forest Service before a permit is issued for the mine. The construction phase could require an additional three years, using 300 construction workers. Once in production the mine will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Near Cut Bank oil field activity is beginning to pick up somewhat and should continue through the summer. Activity along the mountain front has been increasing and plans for two new rig locations have been made.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LMA

A ski facility near Bozeman has plans for expansion. The proposal calls for moving the base lodge and other facilities; replacing or adding five chair lifts; and increasing parking and overnight housing. The expansion would make the ski area capable of serving 8,000 skiers daily.

Another proposal for Bozeman is to build a convention center - hotel. The developer is seeking approval for \$8 million in industrial bonds for the five story complex. The project would be part of an unnamed national franchise. In Livingston, construction of a new 52-unit motel is expected to start in July or August. Construction has started on a new \$14.45 million Bozeman hospital, with much of the work to be done by local firms and about 150 area residents.

The state of Montana and a major railroad company appear to be near signing an agreement to turn the Geraldine branch line and \$8 million rehabilitation money over to area grain shippers. Also in the plan would be a \$3 million Moore-Sipple line developed within three years.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LMA

Congress has approved \$776,000 to build a new National Guard Armory in Havre. Some community utilization of the new facility is planned.

A major airplane manufacturer will use the runway facilities at the Glasgow Industrial Park. The former Air Force Base will be used to test new jet engines for several weeks by about 80 personnel.

A new chemical dependency treatment center construction began in June near the Glasgow hospital. When completed, the current treatment center at the Industrial Park will be closed down.

Seismograph testing for oil and gas in the surrounding area is increasing. One firm just brought in 15 trucks of equipment and crews into the Glasgow area.

A 71-room motel-convention center opened in Glasgow and can accommodate 300 people in meeting rooms. The complex was financed almost entirely by Valley County residents in a \$1.8 million subscription drive.

BUTTE - HELENA LMA

Several major projects are scheduled to be started this summer. The state Board of Examiners awarded bids for a \$7.4 million construction project at the state prison in Deer Lodge. The work will include a new administration building and two facilities to house high-security and maximum-security inmates. The completion of interstate 15 between Butte and Helena with the letting of nearly eight miles of construction for a record bid of \$16.3 million. The 7.8 mile stretch represents the most difficult and costly sections of interstate construction in Montana. Construction will begin in August with completion scheduled for late 1986 or early 1987.

Excavation for a \$2.8 million grain terminal has started in Butte, despite a suit filed to block the Federal Railway Administration from providing about \$1.6 million for the facility. The new Butte Vo-Tech Center north of the Industrial Park is nearing completion and will be open this fall. Approval has been granted to build a 26-unit condominium in Butte.

Large scale mining is being considered in an open pit mine north of Boulder. It will take 1½ years between when initial work begins and when production begins, assuming all procedures go smoothly. Development would require 350 workers for nine months and operation of the mine would use 200 - 300 employees.

A company that handles telecommunications consulting, selling, servicing, and custom electronics integration plans to move most of its operations to Butte. Projected employment should be about 60 by end of 1985 and about 150 a year later. Many of the positions will be professional and technical staff. The company owner is a former Butte resident.

MILES CITY - GLENDALE LMA

Eastern Montana counties continue to suffer from lack of moisture. This year all three agriculture groups - dryland crops farmers, livestock men, and sugar beet and other irrigation crop farmers - are being pressed hard to survive. Some ranchers are considering selling all their stock and starting over because pasture land is in poor condition and hay prices are getting expensive.

Oil and gas exploration has been more active in the Williston Basin this year than last year. About 20 rigs more than one year ago are drilling throughout the Basin. The Basin rig count was up to 97 at the end of June, with Montana exploration being nearly 40% of the total.

Reclamation at a proposed mine near Ashland probably will succeed, according to the final environmental-impact statement on the project that was reviewed by the Department of State Lands. A decision on whether to issue a permit for the mine will be made by the State Lands

Commissioner. If approved, construction at the mine is expected to start next year, and the mine would employ 560 people at full production.

Plans to build a synthetic fuel plant in eastern Montana have been cancelled, after ten years of planning and several millions of dollars spent on the project. Among the reasons noted for shelving the project are wanning government support for the synthetic fuels industry, water supply complications, and flat energy prices.

Facilities to aid B-52 bombers in training flights are scheduled for construction at a site near Forsyth. Nearly \$7 million in contracts will be awarded in housing and operations centers for the 75 Air Force personnel. Also a temporary site will be set up near Scobey.

New Publication Available

Montana Annual Planning Information - 1985. This publication profiles Montana's economy and reviews economic activity during 1983 for Montana and the United States. Many of the annual employment and earnings tables for 1981 to 1983 are included. Population and labor force composition by age groups for 1985 is analyzed. Also, the county EEO aggregated occupation report is published in the appendix.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items

(1967=100)

	1984		1983		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1	282.5	282.1
February	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3	283.4	282.9
March	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0	283.1	282.5
April	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9	284.3	283.7
May	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3	287.1	286.5
June	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2	290.6	290.1
July		299.3	298.2		292.2	291.8
August		300.3	299.5		292.8	292.4
September		301.8	300.8		293.3	292.8
October		302.6	301.3		294.1	293.6
November		303.1	301.4		293.6	293.2
December		303.5	301.5		292.4	292.0
Dec-to-Dec %		3.8%	3.3%		3.9%	3.9%
AVERAGE:		298.4	297.4		289.1	288.6
Ann Avg %		3.2%	3.0%		6.1%	6.0%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1982
All Items	310.7	309.7	308.8	298.1	290.6
Food & Beverages	294.3	293.6	295.4	284.7	280.2
Housing	336.2	334.6	333.2	323.1	317.5
Apparel & Upkeep	197.4	198.9	199.2	195.6	190.8
Transportation	313.1	312.2	309.6	298.3	292.8
Medical Care	378.0	376.8	375.7	355.4	326.4
Entertainment	254.5	253.5	253.8	245.4	235.6
Other Goods & Services	304.4	303.2	302.8	284.5	255.8

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

TABLE I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	Employment			Unemployment			Labor Manage
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Montana	U.S.	-ment Dispute 2/
<u>1982</u>								
January	367.3	333.5	313.7	19.8	33.8	9.2%	9.4%	*
February	371.5	334.1	312.6	21.5	37.4	10.1%	9.6%	*
March	380.3	342.6	316.7	25.9	37.7	9.9%	9.5%	*
April	389.6	355.1	323.3	31.8	34.5	8.9%	9.2%	*
May	398.2	365.4	332.6	32.8	32.8	8.2%	9.1%	.8
June	408.7	373.4	336.1	37.3	35.3	8.6%	9.8%	*
July	410.3	376.2	336.2	40.0	34.1	8.3%	9.8%	*
August	412.3	380.0	337.2	42.8	32.3	7.8%	9.6%	*
September	400.4	371.6	338.3	33.3	28.8	7.2%	9.7%	*
October	397.3	366.1	337.8	28.3	31.2	7.9%	9.9%	*
November	392.3	357.9	333.5	24.4	34.4	8.8%	10.4%	*
December	387.7	352.0	331.0	21.0	35.7	9.2%	10.5%	*
Avg.	393.0	359.0	329.1	29.9	34.0	8.6%	9.7%	*
<u>1983</u>								
January	380.5	338.2	318.9	19.3	42.3	11.1%	11.4%	*
February	382.4	339.4	318.4	21.0	43.0	11.2%	11.3%	*
March	389.7	348.4	323.2	25.2	41.3	10.6%	10.8%	*
April	395.1	356.9	325.9	31.0	38.2	9.7%	10.0%	*
May	395.7	361.2	329.2	32.0	34.5	8.7%	9.8%	*
June	409.9	374.5	338.1	36.4	35.4	8.6%	10.2%	*
July	405.8	370.8	331.8	39.0	35.0	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	406.3	374.0	332.3	41.7	32.3	8.0%	9.2%	1.6
September	394.6	367.7	335.2	32.5	26.9	6.8%	8.8%	.1
October	393.2	365.9	338.2	27.7	27.3	6.9%	8.4%	.1
November	389.5	358.5	334.7	23.8	31.0	8.0%	8.1%	.2
December	385.3	352.5	332.0	20.5	32.8	8.5%	8.0%	.2
Avg.	394.0	359.0	329.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	*
<u>1984</u>								
January	390.1	349.4	330.6	18.8	40.7	10.4%	8.8%	.3
February	390.3	351.6	331.1	20.5	38.7	9.9%	8.4%	.3
March	397.4	358.6	334.0	24.6	38.8	9.8%	8.1%	.3
April	403.5	368.4	338.1	30.3	35.1	8.7%	8.2%	.2
May	406.8	377.3	346.1	31.2	29.5	7.2%	7.6%	.2
June	417.4	385.0	349.5	35.5	32.4	7.8%	7.7%	.2
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1983 Benchmarks.

* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry
(In Thousands)

	INDUSTRY			Net Changes to June 1984 from: May 1984		
	JUN. 1984	MAY 1984	APR. 1984	JUN. 1984	MAY 1984	JUN. 1983
(Residence Data)						
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/.....	417.4	406.8	403.5	10.6	7.5	
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	385.0	377.3	368.4	7.7	10.5	
Persons Employed in Agriculture.....	35.5	31.2	30.3	4.3	-0.9	
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	32.4	29.5	35.1	2.9	-3.0	
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/.....	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%	0.6	-0.8	
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/.....	7.7%	7.6%	8.2%	0.1	-0.9	
(Establishment Data)						
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	275.9	274.2	269.9	1.7	-.2	
Manufacturing.....	21.1	20.7	20.4	.4	0	
Mining.....	6.9	6.1	6.3	.8	-.8	
Contract Construction.....	13.3	12.1	11.3	1.2	-.7	
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	20.5	20.4	20.2	.1	.1	
Trade.....	71.6	70.2	69.9	1.4	1.1	
Wholesale Trade.....	17.1	17.0	17.0	.1	.3	
Retail Trade.....	54.5	53.2	52.9	1.3	.8	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	13.1	12.9	12.9	.2	-.1	
Services.....	60.7	60.0	58.4	.7	2.9	
Government.....	68.7	71.7	70.5	-3.0	-2.8	
Federal Government.....	13.0	12.6	12.1	.4	.2	
State and Local Government....	55.8	59.1	58.4	-3.3	-2.9	

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1982 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE III

Montana Labor Market Areas 1/
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force				Employment				Unemployment				Unemployment Rate 2/
	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	
STATEWIDE	417.4	406.8	403.5	385.0	377.3	368.4	32.4	29.5	35.1	7.8%	7.2%	8.7%	
Great Falls SMSA	35.4	34.7	34.4	32.7	32.2	31.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	7.6%	7.3%	8.1%	
Billings SMSA	60.7	59.9	61.1	55.9	55.5	56.0	4.8	4.4	5.1	7.9%	7.3%	8.3%	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Western District 3/ Eastern District 2/ SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS: Rural CEP Balance of State	220.8 196.6 69.2 348.2	215.1 191.6 68.1 337.7	212.6 182.1 63.3 321.7	202.9 178.5 63.9 313.4	198.7 175.7 62.2 306.1	192.6 14.5 5.9 26.5	17.9 13.1 5.2 24.3	16.4 15.2 5.9 29.3	20.0 7.4% 8.5% 7.6%	8.1% 7.4% 8.5% 7.6%	7.6% 6.8% 7.5% 7.2%	9.4% 7.9% 8.6% 8.7%	
ANACONDA-BUTTE BOZEMAN GLASGOW	35.4 31.9 19.3	34.9 31.0 18.7	34.4 30.8 18.4	31.9 30.0 18.2	31.8 29.1 17.6	30.9 28.4 17.1	3.5 1.9 1.1	3.1 1.9 1.1	3.5 2.4 1.3	9.9% 6.0% 5.8%	8.8% 6.0% 5.7%	10.1% 7.7% 7.2%	
GLENDIVE HAROLD-RED LODGE HAVRE	16.8 14.3 14.0	16.1 13.6 13.4	15.8 13.3 13.2	15.2 13.0 12.9	14.8 12.5 12.5	12.1 12.1 12.2	1.0 1.3 1.1	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.3 1.2 1.0	6.1% 8.8% 8.1%	6.5% 8.0% 6.7%	8.2% 8.8% 7.8%	
HELENA KALISPELL LEWISTOWN	32.2 47.2 12.4	32.8 45.3 11.7	32.3 44.9 11.7	30.0 43.1 11.6	30.8 41.1 11.1	30.1 39.6 10.8	2.2 4.1 .8	2.0 4.2 .6	2.2 5.3 .9	6.9% 8.8% 6.2%	6.1% 9.2% 5.5%	6.8% 11.8% 7.5%	
MILES CITY MISSOULA SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.4 57.0 20.6	19.9 55.7 18.8	19.7 55.1 18.4	18.7 52.3 19.1	18.6 51.6 17.6	18.2 49.8 17.0	1.7 4.7 1.5	1.3 4.1 1.2	1.5 5.3 1.4	8.3% 8.2% 7.5%	6.7% 7.4% 6.5%	7.8% 9.6% 7.6%	

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western Congressional district includes the LMI's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LMA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Merger Butte, Helena, plus Merger County.

TABLE IV-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JUNE

1984

PERCENT
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
STATEWIDE	417417	385013	32404	7.8
CASCADE	35344	32670	2674	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	60696	55907	4789	7.9
BEAVERHEAD	4807	4559	248	5.2
BIG HORN	5291	4738	553	10.5
BLAINE	3571	3219	352	9.9
BROADWATER	2362	2193	169	7.2
CARBON	4489	4137	352	7.8
CARTER	977	940	37	3.8
CHOUTEAU	3537	3438	99	2.8
CUSTER	6654	6291	363	5.5
DANIELS	1511	1457	54	3.6
DAWSON	6075	5720	355	5.8
DEER LODGE	4522	3913	609	13.5
FALLON	2371	2275	96	4.0
FERGUS	6496	6136	360	5.5
FLATHEAD	28463	26215	2248	7.9
GALLATIN	24290	23045	1245	5.1
GARFIELD	1009	975	34	3.4
GLACIER	6956	6094	862	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	462	430	32	6.9
GRANITE	1288	1174	114	8.9
HILL	9122	8400	722	7.9
JEFFERSON	3175	2881	294	9.3
JUDITH BASIN	1324	1247	77	5.8
LAKE	9919	9098	821	8.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	26662	24906	1756	6.6
LIBERTY	1285	1233	52	4.0
LINCOLN	8839	7766	1073	12.1
MC CONE	1501	1413	88	5.9
MADISON	2901	2703	198	6.8
MEAGHER	1581	1446	135	8.5
MINERAL	2994	2708	286	9.6
MISSOULA	39160	36436	2724	7.0
MUSSELHELL	2303	2106	197	8.6
PARK	5999	5481	518	8.6
PETROLEUM	373	341	32	8.6
PHILLIPS	3453	3260	193	5.6
PONDERA	4081	3817	264	6.5
POWDER RIVER	1499	1443	56	3.7
POWELL	4296	3992	304	7.1
PRAIRIE	906	862	44	4.9
RAVALLI	10190	9086	1104	10.8
RICHLAND	6430	6012	418	6.5
ROOSEVELT	6251	5854	397	6.4
ROSEBUD	8231	7141	1090	13.2
SANDERS	4645	4096	549	11.8
SHERIDAN	3184	3066	118	3.7
SILVER BOW	17578	15550	2028	11.5
STILLWATER	2775	2504	271	9.8
SWEET GRASS	1741	1661	80	4.6
TETON	3030	2901	129	4.3
TOOLE	3014	2826	188	6.2
TREASURE	614	569	45	7.3
VALLEY	4963	4607	356	7.2
WHEATLAND	1373	1301	72	5.2
WIBAUX	854	774	80	9.4

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

MAY

1984

PERCENT

RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
STATEWIDE	406738	377264	29474	7.2
CASCADE	34732	32208	2524	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	59904	55514	4390	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4629	4417	212	4.6
BIG HORN	4999	4641	358	7.2
BLAINE	3386	3119	267	7.9
BROADWATER	2242	2093	149	6.6
CARBON	4273	3893	380	8.9
CARTER	904	876	28	3.1
CHOUTEAU	3337	3254	83	2.5
CUSTER	6691	6341	350	5.2
DANIELS	1429	1384	45	3.1
DAWSON	5963	5566	397	6.7
DEER LODGE	4629	4070	559	12.1
FALLON	2279	2177	102	4.5
FERGUS	6281	5938	343	5.5
FLATHEAD	27162	24848	2314	8.5
GALLATIN	23761	22513	1248	5.3
GARFIELD	971	956	15	1.5
GLACIER	5997	5270	727	12.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	434	406	28	6.5
GRANITE	1236	1126	110	8.9
HILL	8847	8258	589	6.7
JEFFERSON	3231	2958	273	8.4
JUDITH BASIN	1225	1160	65	5.3
LAKE	9414	8764	650	6.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	27336	25754	1582	5.8
LIBERTY	1202	1162	40	3.3
LINCOLN	8699	7491	1208	13.9
MC CONE	1410	1333	77	5.5
MADISON	2634	2466	168	6.4
MEAGHER	1441	1318	123	8.5
MINERAL	2698	2454	244	9.0
MISSOULA	38836	36434	2402	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	2128	2007	121	5.7
PARK	5760	5267	493	8.6
PETROLEUM	332	322	10	3.0
PHILLIPS	3244	3068	176	5.4
PONDERA	3826	3655	171	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1443	1391	52	3.6
POWELL	4261	3954	307	7.2
PRAIRIE	877	825	52	5.9
RAVALLI	9792	8754	1038	10.6
RICHLAND	6226	5778	448	7.2
ROOSEVELT	6131	5763	368	6.0
ROSEBUD	7999	7233	766	9.6
SANDERS	4428	3971	457	10.3
SHERIDAN	3072	2960	112	3.6
SILVER BOW	17433	15722	1711	9.8
STILLWATER	2673	2414	259	9.7
SWEET GRASS	1662	1577	85	5.1
TETON	2828	2722	106	3.7
TOOLE	2856	2713	143	5.0
TREASURE	577	543	34	5.9
VALLEY	4830	4461	369	7.6
WHEATLAND	1348	1269	79	5.9
WIBAUX	800	733	67	8.4

COUNTY	MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY			APRIL	1984 PERCENT RATE		
	CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA		UNEMPLOYMENT				
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT					
STATEWIDE	403501	368375	35126		8.7		
CASCADE	34360	31579	2781		8.1		
YELLOWSTONE	61008	55955	5053		8.3		
BEAVERHEAD	4517	4257	260		5.8		
BIG HORN	4959	4538	421		8.5		
BLAINE	3316	3026	290		8.7		
BROADWATER	2154	2002	152		7.1		
CARBON	4166	3801	365		8.8		
CARTER	888	855	33		3.7		
CHOUTEAU	3226	3122	104		3.2		
CUSTER	6598	6164	434		6.6		
DANIELS	1397	1347	50		3.6		
DAWSON	5973	5461	512		8.6		
DEER LODGE	4598	3973	625		13.6		
FALLON	2252	2140	112		5.0		
FERGUS	6224	5775	449		7.2		
FLATHEAD	26769	23912	2857		10.7		
GALLATIN	23610	22086	1524		6.5		
GARFIELD	944	927	17		1.8		
GLACIER	5675	4946	729		12.8		
GOLDEN VALLEY	425	395	30		7.1		
GRANITE	1201	1079	122		10.2		
HILL	8723	8020	703		8.1		
JEFFERSON	3288	2970	318		9.7		
JUDITH BASIN	1209	1118	91		7.5		
LAKE	9203	8399	804		8.7		
LEWIS AND CLARK	26893	25153	1740		6.5		
LIBERTY	1182	1145	37		3.1		
LINCOLN	8894	7245	1649		18.5		
MC CONE	1347	1274	73		5.4		
MADISON	2595	2366	229		8.8		
MEAGHER	1403	1222	181		12.9		
MINERAL	2597	2256	341		13.1		
MISSOULA	38394	35406	2988		7.8		
MUSSELSHELL	2129	1936	193		9.1		
PARK	5759	5083	676		11.7		
PETROLEUM	325	308	17		5.2		
PHILLIPS	3212	2985	227		7.1		
PONDERA	3776	3570	206		5.5		
POWDER RIVER	1419	1356	63		4.4		
POWELL	4177	3810	367		8.8		
PRAIRIE	841	785	56		6.7		
RAVALLI	9628	8341	1287		13.4		
RICHLAND	6188	5620	568		9.2		
ROOSEVELT	6021	5572	449		7.5		
ROSEBUD	7985	7135	850		10.6		
SANDERS	4472	3816	656		14.7		
SHERIDAN	3024	2859	165		5.5		
SILVER BOW	17281	15400	1881		10.9		
STILLWATER	2610	2305	305		11.7		
SWEET GRASS	1578	1500	78		4.9		
TETON	2850	2706	144		5.1		
TOOLE	2856	2642	214		7.5		
TREASURE	560	521	39		7.0		
VALLEY	4731	4300	431		9.1		
WHEATLAND	1320	1228	92		7.0		
WIBAUX	771	683	88		11.4		

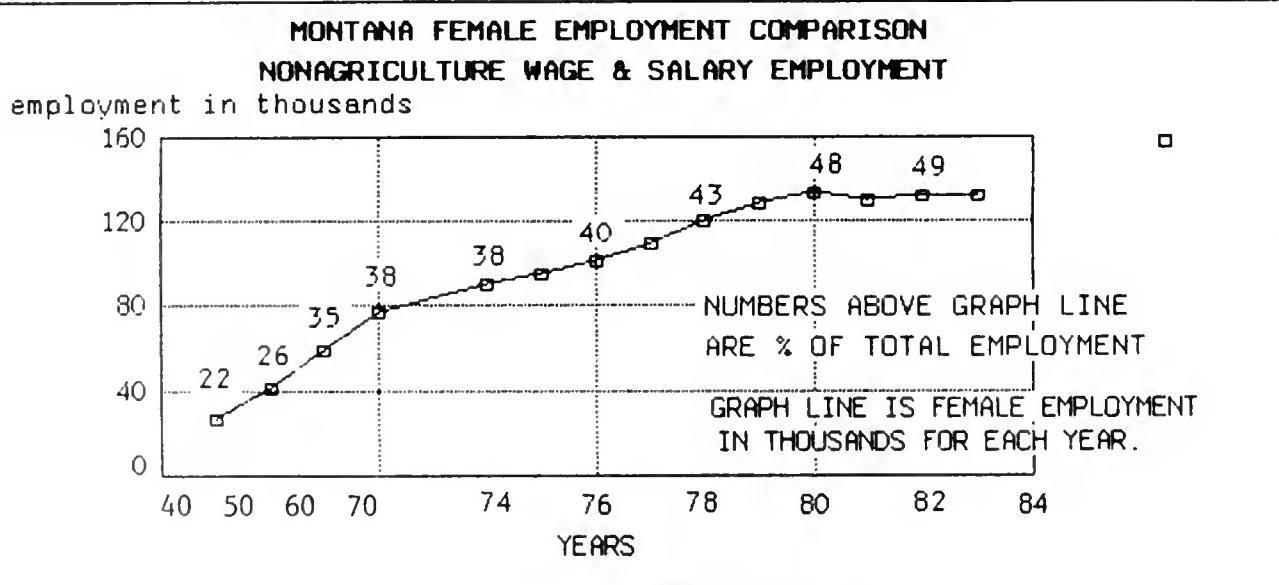
TABLE V

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

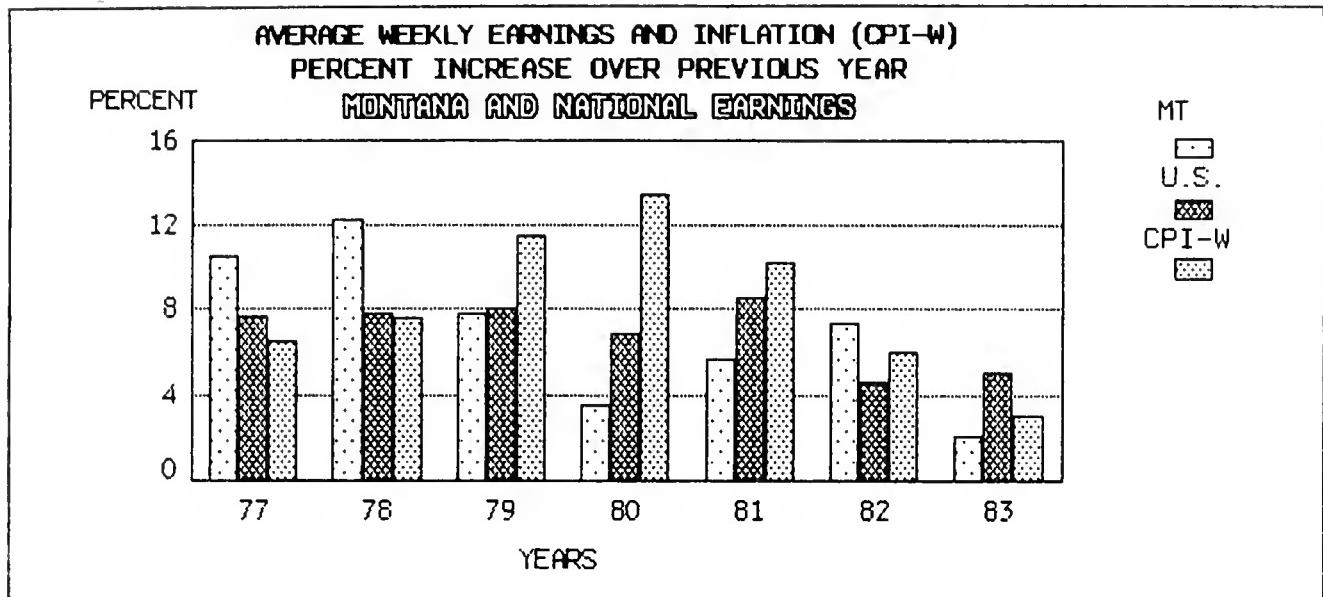
MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Jun. 1/ 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Jun. 1983	Jun. 1984	Jun. 1983
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	133.4	132.9	131.9	133.5	48%	48%
Manufacturing.....	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	13%	13%
Mining.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	6%	5%
Contract Construction.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	14%	13%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	20%	21%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	33.2	33.0	32.8	33.6	46%	48%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	60%	60%
Services.....	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.9	63%	67%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	45.0	45.0	44.3	44.0	66%	62%

1/ Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1983 Benchmarks. Establishment series began January 1974.
Totals may not add due to rounding.

1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 Employment from Census.

REAL SPENDABLE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS



	Prelim. Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	\$274.36	\$274.90	\$ 275.55
Taxes Withheld 3/	41.87	42.02	42.19
Spendable Earnings	232.49	232.88	233.36
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	156.56	156.63	156.62
Real Spendable Earnings	75.93	76.25	76.74

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1984	1983	1982	1984	1983	1982
January	\$274.07	\$264.40	\$255.84	\$76.74	\$77.57	\$76.47
February	269.28	264.19	258.96	75.43	76.20	77.07
March	265.36	264.99	258.82	74.48	76.22	77.15
April	275.55	267.81	259.29	76.74	76.44	76.94
May	274.90	272.57	263.76	76.25	77.26	77.17
June	(P)274.36	281.06	263.50	(P)75.93	79.15	76.32
July		282.20	269.26		79.88	77.62
August		282.63	277.04		79.64	79.43
September		280.73	267.59		78.84	76.93
October		282.74	272.57		79.19	77.98
November		275.72	269.92		77.46	77.41
December		276.38	266.40		77.02	78.25

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

Average weekly earnings during second quarter 1984 increased almost 2% over the first quarter average, but real spendable earnings didn't keep the same pace, having increased only 1% over first quarter 1984.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>				<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>Jun.</u> <u>1983</u>
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$274.36	\$274.90	\$275.55	\$281.06	33.5	33.2	33.4	33.7	8.19	8.28	8.25	8.34
MANUFACTURING.....	410.02	419.04	426.13	413.57	38.5	38.8	39.9	39.5	10.65	10.80	10.68	10.47
Durable Goods.....	429.46	443.77	454.30	438.34	38.9	39.8	41.3	40.4	11.04	11.15	11.00	10.85
Primary Metal Industries.....	567.22	559.37	554.81	518.99	39.5	39.7	39.8	36.6	14.36	14.09	13.94	14.18
Nondurable Goods.....	363.43	359.16	355.26	359.83	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.6	9.64	9.84	9.76	9.57
Food & Kindred Products....	346.87	325.62	332.79	321.40	38.8	36.8	37.1	36.9	8.94	9.02	8.97	8.71
MINING.....	520.33	522.25	531.07	544.85	38.6	38.8	39.9	42.6	13.48	13.46	13.31	12.79
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	530.34	540.75	525.34	527.18	36.3	37.5	35.4	35.5	14.61	14.42	14.84	14.85
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	425.96	453.49	461.64	452.18	38.1	39.4	39.9	40.7	11.18	11.51	11.57	11.11
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services....	393.82	429.62	420.92	424.26	36.6	38.6	38.3	40.1	10.76	11.13	10.99	10.58
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	200.02	197.06	195.13	206.03	31.4	30.6	30.3	31.6	6.37	6.44	6.44	6.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	212.19	210.87	221.86	202.54	34.9	34.4	35.9	34.8	6.08	6.13	6.18	5.82
SERVICES.....	212.11	211.85	218.51	195.05	31.8	31.2	31.9	30.1	6.67	6.79	6.85	6.48

Data for current month are preliminary. Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay. Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

<u>AREAS</u>	<u>Jun. 1984</u>	<u>May 1984</u>	<u>Apr. 1984</u>	<u>Year-to-Date 1984</u>	<u>Year-to-Date 1983</u>	<u>AREAS</u>	<u>Jun. 1984</u>	<u>May 1984</u>	<u>Apr. 1984</u>	<u>Year-to-Date 1984</u>	<u>Year-to-Date 1983</u>
STATE OF MONTANA	379	492	362	2400	2119	HAVRE LMA	11	8	6	45	47
GREAT FALLS SMSA	20	31	28	181	166	Blaine	3	0	13	7	7
BILLINGS SMSA	52	68	57	365	335	Hill	4	6	30	30	36
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	12	33	16	106	125	Liberty	1	1	0	2	4
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	24	36	14	126	128	HELENA LMA	31	23	161	156	
Beaverhead	3	3	3	24	30	Broadwater	3	2	12	10	
Deer Lodge	0	4	4	12	18	Jefferson	3	2	18	12	
Granite	4	2	0	6	6	Lewis and Clark	25	24	20	131	134
Madison	5	6	1	19	11	KALISPELL LMA	55	59	46	329	269
Powell	1	1	2	9	8	Flathead	43	45	26	225	183
Silver Bow	11	20	4	56	55	Lake	5	12	9	55	39
BOZEMAN LMA	40	54	38	254	195	Lincoln	7	2	11	49	47
Gallatin	32	41	33	195	147	LEWISTOWN LMA	14	13	9	58	63
Meagher	3	6	1	16	9	Fergus	8	8	5	37	37
Park	5	7	4	43	39	Golden Valley	1	0	0	1	0
GLASGOW LMA	14	16	18	95	92	Judith Basin	2	0	1	4	6
Daniels	2	2	2	10	6	Musselshell	2	4	0	11	15
Phillips	1	2	3	17	12	Petroleum	0	0	0	0	0
Roosevelt	3	5	6	30	36	Wheatland	1	1	3	5	5
Sheridan	2	6	3	21	11						
Valley	6	1	4	17	27	MILES CITY LMA	12	26	16	94	72
GLENDIVE LMA	11	19	16	72	67	Carter	0	0	1	5	5
Dawson	3	7	6	24	25	Custer	4	9	7	42	26
Garfield	1	0	0	3	6	Fallon	0	4	1	8	5
McCone	0	1	1	6	7	Powder River	2	0	1	5	10
Prairie	0	0	0	1	1	Rosebud	5	11	6	34	25
Richland	7	11	9	38	27	Treasure	1	2	0	4	1
Wibaux	0	0	0	0	1	MISSOULA LMA	47	68	46	340	291
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	15	13	11	77	56	Mineral	3	5	3	15	13
Big Horn	1	5	4	21	21	Missoula	27	42	23	221	184
Carbon	8	6	5	31	19	Ravalli	11	16	18	74	65
Stillwater	3	1	1	15	11	Sanders	6	5	2	30	29
Sweet Grass	3	1	1	10	5	SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	21	17	18	97	81
						Chouteau	0	2	1	10	15
						Glacier	8	5	7	30	22
						Pondera	6	4	3	22	13
						Teton	3	1	2	12	11
						Toole	4	5	5	23	20

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1984	1983	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	27,279	33,045	-5,766	-17%
Continued Claims	301,830	346,583	-44,753	-13%
Number of Benefit Payments	282,292	320,050	-37,758	-12%
Amount of Benefits Paid	\$34,932,982	\$38,470,674	-\$3,537,692	-9.0%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$126.95	\$122.71	+\$4.24	+03%

MONTHLY

	Jun. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims ^{1/}	4,561	2,906	4,177	111	2.0%
Continued Claims ^{1/}	36,264	41,405	46,237	-6,918	-16%
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	32,620	41,224	43,672	-9,602	-23%
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$4,112,938	\$5,039,124	\$5,385,233	-\$946,841	-19%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt ^{1/2/}	\$121.34	\$126.48	\$129.43	-1.37	-1.0%
Trust Fund Balance*	- \$6,655,075	-\$4,409,926	* \$12,144,225	-\$2,627,137	-65%

^{1/} Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

^{2/} Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Does not include loans from Federal Government.

TABLE VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

COUNTY	JUNE 1984		MAY 1984		APRIL 1984	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	149	15,733	229	24,811	253	27,376
BIGHORN	424	45,754	284	33,956	299	35,748
BLAINE	284	28,148	193	19,579	222	23,417
BROADWATER	114	13,473	173	21,101	181	24,313
CARBON	312	39,095	471	60,578	421	57,635
CARTER	8	592	15	1,026	6	448
CASCADE	2,955	308,588	3,511	378,476	3,477	380,395
CHOUTEAU	74	6,818	53	5,732	50	5,701
CUSTER	271	32,116	500	57,189	494	59,919
DANIELS	47	4,167	49	4,802	69	6,898
DAWSON	347	39,342	506	58,635	533	60,897
DEER LODGE	589	65,377	640	76,472	600	71,747
FALLON	89	10,468	110	12,468	92	9,931
FERGUS	250	24,569	395	39,803	454	47,210
FLATHEAD	1,927	199,379	3,345	382,765	3,539	431,108
GALLATIN	1,615	165,248	2,200	223,906	2,162	228,882
GARFIELD	13	1,437	6	955	9	1,494
GLACIER	711	75,323	670	68,123	643	62,676
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	2,813	19	2,981	25	3,055
GRANITE	78	8,001	178	19,387	143	16,684
HILL	673	68,483	686	76,914	723	78,956
JEFFERSON	235	26,824	340	39,414	359	43,354
JUDITH BASIN	40	3,699	31	3,053	49	5,690
LAKE	681	66,767	686	70,834	718	73,057
LEWIS & CLARK	1,610	173,898	1,865	209,502	1,947	222,652
LIBERTY	29	3,058	61	7,761	24	3,285
LINCOLN	1,093	120,521	2,196	285,767	2,413	318,492
MCCONE	18	1,735	31	3,029	42	3,514
MADISON	128	15,301	176	21,965	182	20,754
MEAGHER	103	11,824	188	23,115	229	28,082
MINERAL	235	27,429	379	45,493	499	60,915
MISSOULA	2,793	291,043	3,487	383,998	3,965	459,934
MUSSELSHELL	116	12,934	164	18,595	190	21,736
PARK	388	37,644	537	54,829	639	63,528
PETROLEUM	7	908	6	854	14	1,978
PHILLIPS	126	15,398	114	13,637	154	18,852
PONDERA	134	12,298	144	14,448	164	16,893
POWDER RIVER	16	2,091	41	4,827	56	6,589
POWELL	261	31,047	375	44,151	421	49,551
PRAIRIE	37	5,441	39	4,987	43	5,503
RAVALLI	927	97,379	1,359	158,933	1,476	177,275
RICHLAND	411	51,012	598	73,216	671	82,066
ROOSEVELT	310	30,102	317	33,921	316	35,347
ROSEBUD	1,114	149,641	1,087	150,206	1,172	160,880
SANDERS	574	62,380	625	70,134	817	103,406
SHERIDAN	93	7,891	120	13,076	149	16,915
SILVER BOW	2,056	205,939	2,035	234,356	1,953	229,664
STILLWATER	269	33,300	385	49,397	331	44,718
SWEET GRASS	74	7,718	67	7,420	51	5,119
TETON	68	7,456	98	11,683	117	13,928
TOOLE	135	13,579	197	20,199	212	20,478
TREASURE	38	5,356	30	4,142	26	3,479
VALLEY	248	25,041	272	29,872	330	34,979
WHEATLAND	42	4,840	59	7,459	78	9,190
WIBAUX	29	4,019	67	7,352	76	7,847
YELLOWSTONE	5,453	644,197	6,989	858,968	7,180	896,989
INTRASTATE	30,884	3,897,205	39,402	4,810,804	41,479	5,102,407
INTERSTATE	1,736	215,733	1,822	228,320	2,193	282,826
TOTAL	32,620	\$4,112,938	41,224	\$5,039,124	43,672	\$5,385,233

TABLE IX
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1984 THUR JUNE 1984

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>COUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
BEAVERHEAD	1,937	218,345	2,366	236,309
BIGHORN	2,448	293,754	2,877	337,447
BLAINE	1,834	192,880	1,852	193,484
BROADWATER	1,127	133,222	1,544	186,966
CARBON	2,914	384,508	2,229	270,454
CARTER	72	7,841	203	24,303
CASCADE	23,763	2,641,640	26,806	2,938,316
CHOUTEAU	498	52,281	884	97,227
CUSTER	3,582	436,049	3,230	356,035
DANIELS	397	39,206	393	47,910
DAWSON	3,397	398,348	7,749	921,829
DEER LODGE	4,329	538,017	5,599	688,510
FALLON	735	82,957	1,281	154,292
FERGUS	3,118	338,366	3,913	407,618
FLATHEAD	20,420	2,281,450	26,852	3,114,714
GALLATIN	13,781	1,454,766	16,741	1,743,658
GARFIELD	55	8,078	203	21,693
GLACIER	5,032	498,878	4,453	431,330
GOLDEN VALLEY	133	18,372	236	34,490
GRANITE	837	97,671	1,154	142,856
HILL	4,916	546,269	5,345	600,607
JEFFERSON	2,298	281,612	2,805	356,814
JUDITH BASIN	398	47,219	356	33,487
LAKE	5,130	531,713	4,899	495,258
LEWIS & CLARK	13,683	1,546,266	16,161	1,855,677
LIBERTY	222	26,968	329	38,620
LINCOLN	11,395	1,390,223	10,985	1,283,605
MCCONE	297	27,951	330	36,235
MADISON	1,308	145,801	1,742	203,094
MEAGHER	1,331	164,366	1,478	180,891
MINERAL	2,739	319,380	3,158	405,489
MISSOULA	24,051	2,671,131	25,229	2,627,328
MUSSELSHELL	1,096	128,510	1,942	245,386
PARK	4,076	393,954	4,479	418,495
PETROLEUM	64	8,749	70	7,042
PHILLIPS	1,407	186,373	2,282	275,366
PONDERA	1,249	126,695	1,517	166,366
POWDER RIVER	393	44,602	623	76,885
POWELL	2,506	281,585	2,342	272,837
PRAIRIE	361	51,660	320	41,636
RAVALLI	9,682	1,117,214	8,723	935,311
RICHLAND	3,926	478,974	9,112	1,165,266
ROOSEVELT	2,263	242,699	3,433	390,447
ROSEBUD	7,795	1,088,526	5,476	722,267
SANDERS	4,450	517,814	4,580	554,913
SHERIDAN	864	97,947	1,894	250,726
SILVER BOW	14,064	1,649,913	18,218	2,176,384
STILLWATER	2,357	302,276	2,694	319,364
SWEET GRASS	475	50,131	474	50,777
TETON	876	99,361	1,254	142,048
TOOLE	1,426	153,492	1,677	206,544
TREASURE	179	24,472	205	28,208
VALLEY	2,569	285,350	3,371	383,056
WHEATLAND	452	54,717	512	61,610
WIBAUX	413	43,407	701	88,026
YELLOWSTONE	47,087	5,855,598	44,680	5,195,784
INTRASTATE	268,275	27,274,366	304,070	36,538,754
INTERSTATE	14,017	7,658,616	15,980	1,931,942
TOTAL	282,292	34,932,982	320,050	38,470,696

EMPLOYER'S QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTION
SUMMARY - SECOND QUARTER 1983

The table on the opposite page is a summary out of the new publication available - Employer's Quarterly Contribution Report.

DEFINITIONS

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Employers, whose total annual payroll exceeds \$500 in a quarter, who are subject to Montana's Unemployment Insurance law.

SIC CODE (Standard Industrial Classification Code)

The objective in industry classification is to have each place of business coded on the basis of its principle activity. If a firm conducts different activities at its various establishments, separate industry codes are assigned to the extent possible to each activity. Industry codes are assigned to each reportable establishment based on 'nature-of-business' information employers submit, in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 edition.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment for a given month is the number of workers covered under the Montana Unemployment Insurance laws who earned wages from a reporting unit during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month.

GROSS WAGES

Total wages, as reported on the quarterly contribution reports of employers covered by the Unemployment Insurance law, are the total amount of compensation paid by the employer during the quarter.

DISCLOSURE RESTRICTIONS = D

Publication of employment and wage data is withheld for any industry level which consists of fewer than three reporting units or in which a single establishment accounts for 80 percent or more of the industry's employment.

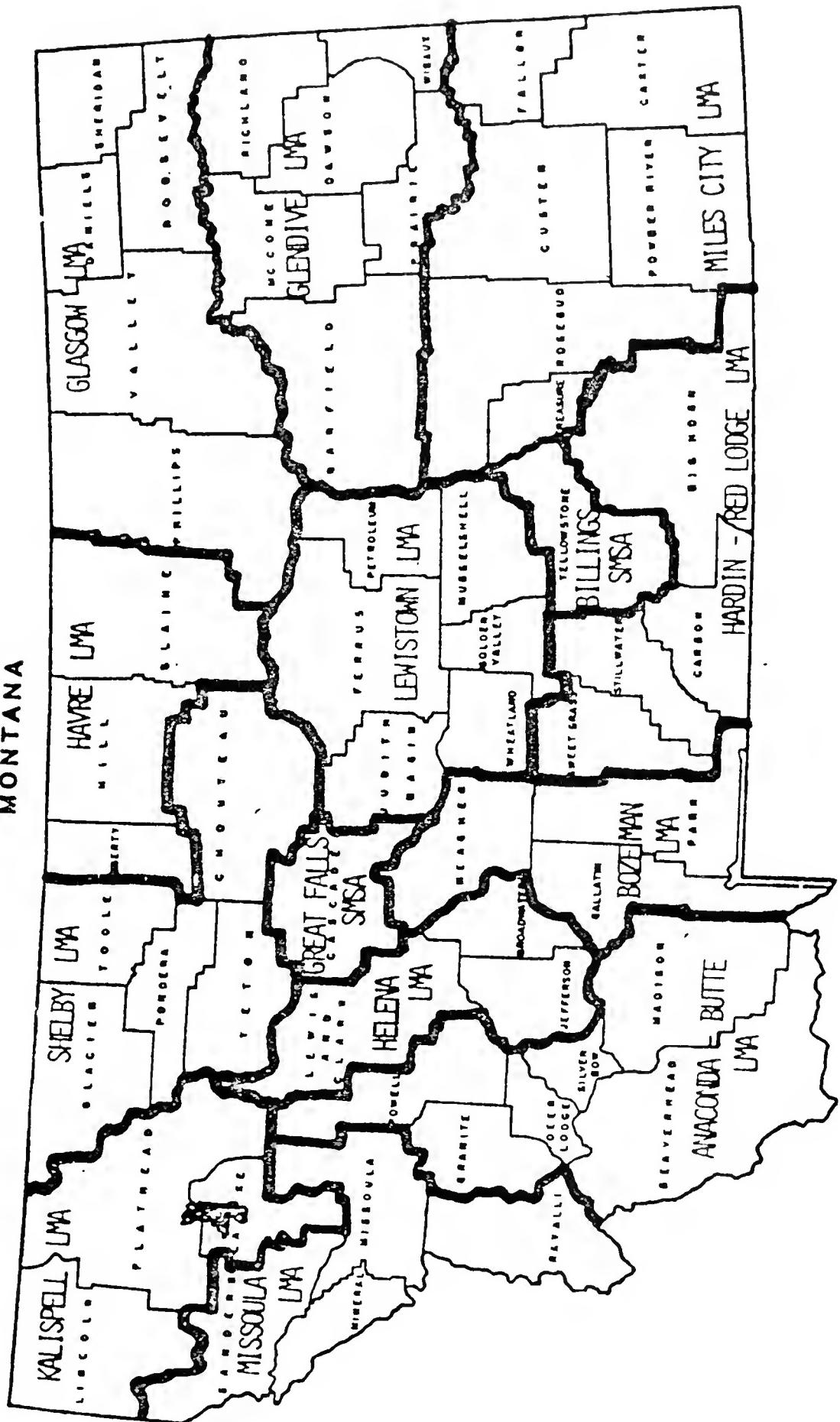
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE DETERMINATION

Employment by industry is multiplied by 13 (represent number of weeks in quarter) and the result is divided into the industry gross wages. The average weekly wages calculated from the contributions is not comparable with other weekly wages reported in this publication. All industries average weekly wages is calculated from total gross wages and total employment. When an industry such as retail trade has substantial number of part-time workers the average weekly wages is influenced downward.

QUARTERLY CONTRIBUTION REPORT (ES202)
GROSS WAGES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY INDUSTRY FOR SECOND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	GROSS WAGES	ALL				WHOLE RETAIL						
		INDUST	MIN	CONST	MFG	TCU	TRAD	TRAD	FIRE	SERVS	GOVT	
STATEWIDE	1019651723	295	508	403	385	399	339	173	293	236	346	
BEAVERHEAD	7803772	252	421	185	341	372	343	165	273	161	313	
BIG HORN	13774415	348	676	285	188	267	238	148	224	200	343	
BLAINE	4719769	252	D	217	121	321	220	178	281	175	329	
BROADWATER	2523057	241	363	226	255	192	373	125	288	172	271	
CARBON	4242965	215	417	253	218	358	221	109	240	254	285	
CARTER	733492	204	427	207	D	364	295	89	D	147	217	
CASCADE	101132913	298	408	424	357	346	336	203	315	257	377	
CHOUTEAU	3271742	236	D	139	223	539	312	144	278	127	278	
CUSTER	15480300	264	D	345	216	363	307	158	260	230	343	
DANIELS	1868602	230	381	231	D	391	272	145	259	136	304	
DAWSON	14906258	293	480	334	307	468	301	166	268	177	329	
DEER LODGE	8855122	266	59	321	303	403	352	167	226	193	314	
FALLON	3962071	284	464	277	205	408	205	150	260	158	322	
FERGUS	11105403	254	274	410	250	358	266	165	282	187	313	
FLATHEAD	60781569	283	531	301	427	360	284	170	305	209	331	
GALLATIN	54032830	264	439	330	325	299	249	157	307	207	364	
GARFIELD	768757	192	D	356	D	153	149	139	259	157	232	
GLACIER	12457065	255	408	352	292	527	348	160	267	175	326	
GOLDEN VALLEY	329809	239	184	184	184	D	239	70	70	70	257	
GRANITE	1831546	258	579	273	149	297	D	100	233	68	273	
HILL	18020301	260	295	346	312	397	276	167	262	223	332	
JEFFERSON	5567946	270	506	364	151	414	167	100	221	136	287	
JUDITH BASIN	1048701	226	D	185	217	231	159	115	D	90	278	
LAKE	12725172	242	D	263	294	302	233	142	271	198	316	
LEWIS & CLARK	78360005	308	409	339	394	460	382	156	293	252	363	
LIBERTY	1720368	258	213	188	D	D	473	161	285	156	253	
LINCOLN	21097097	323	455	504	435	333	215	141	224	143	350	
MCCONE	1893018	255	175	183	D	433	295	153	262	185	263	
MADISON	3639426	224	316	217	116	403	168	124	226	147	271	
MEAGHER	1347815	218	D	195	246	D	D	113	D	158	312	
MINERAL	3665254	255	122	350	378	395	D	120	239	71	292	
MISSOULA	110190860	314	451	374	485	354	318	170	273	250	382	
MUSSELSHELL	2867497	229	373	222	160	293	365	132	242	172	262	
PARK	9699163	240	501	247	270	308	290	147	270	188	359	
PETROLEUM	210658	222	173	D	253	D	520	101	101	101	226	
PHILLIPS	4531744	256	495	232	269	330	269	169	254	153	315	
PONDERA	5235595	242	365	284	212	290	307	160	267	179	308	
POWDER RIVER	2239828	293	516	269	141	336	248	127	271	111	278	
POWELL	6951729	268	452	353	330	214	240	151	279	169	291	
PRAIRIE	826315	194	D	150	D	245	270	124	D	130	205	
RAVALLI	13727986	240	181	221	283	296	300	142	276	184	306	
RICHLAND	15312297	289	411	308	300	455	280	171	288	200	326	
ROOSEVELT	11697787	264	373	291	290	364	322	162	289	184	344	
ROSEBUD	33350550	445	714	589	378	531	577	141	256	228	365	
SANDERS	7586543	254	331	223	397	289	171	124	246	199	288	
SHERIDAN	4826967	248	409	201	242	394	286	121	310	163	363	
SILVER BOW	54627817	354	744	436	390	458	340	225	270	275	421	
STILLWATER	3292884	232	250	277	282	347	279	137	374	137	310	
SWEET GRASS	1745010	208	143	301	151	369	227	139	236	137	235	
TETON	4302771	256	485	218	247	422	297	131	217	153	453	
TOOLE	5964558	268	379	277	218	381	261	142	323	197	275	
TREASURE	526642	241	D	349	D	319	199	85	D	33	299	
VALLEY	8352557	253	354	312	289	377	259	153	237	205	334	
WHEATLAND	1200733	195	162	221	90	443	214	106	199	131	288	
WIBAUX	758692	229	D	129	D	372	D	93	D	134	312	
YELLOWSTONE	186726064	321	550	392	392	432	386	188	319	298	365	

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA



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The Montana State Job Service and Training Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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